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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR  
(THE OFFICIAL NEWSP. (U) JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 1984

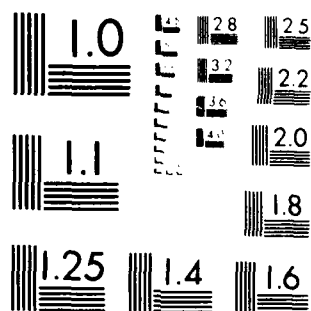
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## SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

VOL. 4, NO. 2, 1984

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# SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

**BASED ON  
RED STAR**  
(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-29 FEBRUARY 1984



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## Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-29 February 1984

### **Executive Summary**

Since the middle of 1979, Soviet news and media commentators have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the dangerous warmongering and anti-Soviet policies of the United States government, especially those of the Reagan administration. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda machine stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected an image of the United States government as being evil, as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race, and conducting international terrorism.

In February 1984, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated 36 percent of its total space devoted to international events and/or foreign affairs to the United States. The overall tone of Soviet propaganda about the American government was strident and inflammatory. Russian propaganda topics changed somewhat from previous months in that very moderate coverage was given to the U.S. deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe. Nevertheless, the Kremlin underscored the following propaganda themes, slogans and headlines:

- Reagan continues to rely solely on military force in Central America.
- The Pentagon has accelerated its military buildup in space.
- Washington increases the number of underground nuclear tests.
- The civilized world should outlaw chemical/biological weapons--the U.S. has the largest number of chemical weapons.
- The White House increases its spy programs directed at the USSR.
- The USSR and Warsaw Pact countries will not allow the military balance in Europe to be destroyed (by Reagan).

The Kremlin continued to insist that Reagan's foreign policy in the Middle East is based on aggression and international terror. Red Star repeatedly and vigorously denounced the actions of the Sixth Fleet as "U.S. Piracy in Lebanon" and as acts of international terror. The decision of President Reagan to deploy the marines to the Sixth Fleet received minimum attention--this event was not headlined and was only mentioned as part of other articles. In this regard, Russian propagandists emphasized:

- An admission of failure of U.S. policy in Lebanon: Reagan has ordered the U.S. Marines to withdraw to the ships of the Sixth Fleet.

- The Pentagon plans to form a new military command in Lebanon. The command will remain in Beirut after the Marines withdraw.
- The White House says it will stay in Lebanon, although the Marines have been deployed to ships off the coast.

For over a year, Soviet commentators and propagandists have consistently exploited United States political and military actions in Central America and the Caribbean. In February, 28 percent of all coverage, in regard to U.S. hegemony, pertained to Central America and the Caribbean. There was a minimum of Soviet coverage of American activities in Grenada. A major editorial in Red Star headlined that "Washington continues to rely on military force in Central America." The principal topics stressed in Soviet editorials were:

- The Pentagon is expanding the quantity and quality of its military forces in Honduras, El Salvador and other countries in the region.
- The U.S. remains committed to intimidating local democratic governments, like Nicaragua, with large scale military movements and exercises.
- Reagan continues to support dictatorships and suppress liberation movements (a recent example is the invasion of Grenada).
- The CIA is directing and funding counterrevolutionary movements in Nicaragua.

Soviet propagandists again insisted that the incident involving KAL Flight 007 was planned by U.S. intelligence agencies. According to the Soviet press:

- A Japanese expert in international law has proved that KAL Flight 007 could not have accidentally flown into Soviet air space. The USSR acted in accordance with international law, because the Korean aircraft was on an obvious spy mission for the United States.

For over two years, The Soviet press and news media have underscored and articulated their serious concern with regard to American psychological warfare actions directed against the USSR, the Warsaw Pact countries and international Communism. The Kremlin headlined that:

- The lying voices of crusaders! The United States has launched a large scale anti-Soviet campaign using the Voice of America, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. Reagan has funded new propaganda stations like Free Asia, Voice of Marti, and Radio Free Kabul.
- The Pentagon's military press publishes many anti-Soviet articles to distract attention from the massive U.S.-NATO arms race.

- An anatomy of lies and slander. The American myth about the Soviet military threat is a product of capitalism and Reagan's policy of anti-Communism and anti-Sovietism.
- The U.S. government publishes disinformation. The State Department published a false document about the use of Soviet-produced chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea. The document was fabricated by the CIA and other secret agencies.
- Washington claims that chemical weapons were used by the Soviets against counterrevolutionaries (in Afghanistan). The CIA is trying to frame the Soviets; letters were recovered from counterrevolutionaries which confirm the evil plans of the CIA.

For many months, the Soviet press and the leadership in the Kremlin universally condemned U.S.--NATO Pershing II and ground launched cruise missiles. After the initial deployment of the new missiles in January 1984, Soviet propaganda emphasis on this topic decreased sharply. However, the Russians continued to underscore that the danger for nuclear war is very real and the USSR and Warsaw Pact nations will remain capable of defending themselves.

In regard to the arms race, the Kremlin stressed the following range of topics:

- The Pentagon tests neutron and chemical weapons on Malaysian sheep (on American military bases).
- Reagan insists on nuclear supremacy over the USSR.
- Evil intentions. The U.S. wants to justify its own massive buildup of chemical/biological weapons. The U.S. has no positive proof of Yellow Rain.
- Reagan believes that the country that controls space will be able to rule the world.
- The United States wants to gain the edge over the USSR in space. The Pentagon is accelerating its military buildup in space.
- Laser cannon and nuclear weapons are being planned for the war in space.

For the most part, Soviet propaganda in regard to American military assistance programs underscored aid provided to Asian countries (over 60 percent of the total coverage of this topic pertained to Asian countries). The editors of Red Star headlined that:



- Team Spirit exercises have been conducted annually since 1976. Team Spirit 84 is provocative and a direct threat to North Korea.
- The joint U.S.--South Korean military maneuvers (Team Spirit 84) is a new step in American escalation of aggression in the region. The maneuvers are meant to intimidate Asian countries.
- The Pentagon plans to expand its military forces and stockpile of nuclear missiles in South Korea.
- The U.S. and Japan conduct joint naval exercise, as well as land and air maneuvers.
- U.S. Admiral Crow visited the Philippines, Indonesia and Singapore, in order to increase military sales and cooperation.

Of the total space in Red Star for February 1984, 77 percent was allocated to issues and comment about domestic subjects--military, political, economic and social. News about the Soviet military represented only 46 percent of the total domestic coverage. This sharp decline in military topics was due to (1) the extended coverage allocated to the death and burial of Yuri Andropov, and (2) the wide coverage given to the national elections for the Supreme Soviet.

Again in February, the editors of Red Star provided guidance and instructions to Communist Party and KOMSOMOL organizations in the Soviet armed forces. Strong Communist Party influence, on all elements of the armed forces, was repeatedly stated as an essential goal for 1984, in order to improve military readiness, discipline and morale. It was emphasized that:

- The political cadre must understand the Communist Party (CPSU) goals for 1984.
- All military personnel must have a high political awareness and support CPSU goals.
- An essential goal for the armed forces is to improve military readiness, morale and discipline.

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## INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for more than four years--June 1979 through February 1984. During this period, almost 71,500 feature stories and news items were analyzed. However, the main purpose of this edition is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric, propaganda slogans, themes and topics directed to Russian military forces during February 1984.

This report contains a summary of propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda). With a circulation of several million copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Ministry of Defense. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political and military instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

Also, Red Star serves the purpose of communicating to professional military personnel what they could be called upon to do; what is expected of them, and in turn, what they can expect from the political leadership (see Part II - Coverage of Soviet Domestic Issues and Military Topics).

## PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In February 1984, only 22 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. In general, the amount of space allocated to events and subjects about foreign affairs is 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper. The decrease in foreign coverage in February was due to the extended number of articles related to the death and memory of Yuri Andropov.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in February 1984 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table also reflect Red Star's international coverage for January 1984 and the average amount of print space (CM<sup>2</sup>) for the selected countries for a 55-month period.

TABLE 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Feb. 1984</u>	<u>Jan. 1984</u>	<u>June 79 - Dec. 83</u>
1.	United States.....	35.86	38.77	30.08
2.	Yugoslavia.....	11.82	.94	.47
3.	Lebanon.....	6.30	3.27	2.16
4.	Afghanistan.....	4.24	10.07	3.79
5.	Nicaragua/Cent. America....	3.61	1.02	1.18
6.	Poland.....	2.92	2.13	3.92
7.	Warsaw Pact.....	2.57	1.23	2.71
8.	NATO.....	2.30	4.31	1.90
9.	West Germany.....	1.91	1.93	2.56
10.	France.....	1.68	2.22	1.37
11.	Japan.....	1.57	2.45	2.24
12.	Israel.....	1.19	2.09	3.59

#### UNITED STATES

For over four years, Soviet propagandists and media commentators and high ranking Soviet officials have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the dangerous warmongering and anti-Soviet policies of the United States government, especially the Reagan administration. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda machine has stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled arms race, and conducting international terrorism against innocent (Third World) nations.

During February 1984, almost 36 percent of Red Star's total space devoted to international events and/or foreign affairs concerned the activities of the United States government. This was a decrease of two percent from the previous month. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was just over 30 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news and commentary. (See Table 1 above.)

As mentioned before, Red Star's news and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist Party and Soviet government; consequently, they reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For more than four years, the United States has received an average of 59 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments--in February it was 75 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

TABLE 2

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Feb. 1984</u>	<u>Jan. 1984</u>	<u>June 79 - Dec. 83</u>
1.	United States.....	75%	65%	59%
2.	NATO.....	5%	3%	2%
3.	West Germany.....	3%	1%	3%
4.	Japan.....	3%	4%	4%
5.	Israel.....	3%	4%	8%
6.	France.....	2%	3%	1%
7.	Korea.....	2%	1%	1%
8.	Sweden.....	2%	-	-
9.	United Kingdom.....	1%	4%	4%
10.	Pakistan.....	1%	1%	2%

In February, the overall tone of Soviet propaganda about the United States government was strident and inflammatory. The scope of Russian propaganda changed from previous months, in that very moderate coverage was given to the U.S. deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe. The Kremlin continued to underscore the following propaganda themes, slogans and headlines:

- Reagan continues to rely on military force in Central America.
- U.S. Marines increase the scope of their aggression in Lebanon.
- Reagan accelerates the U.S. military buildup in space.
- The Pentagon increases the number of underground nuclear tests.
- The civilized world should outlaw chemical/biological weapons--the U.S. has the largest number of chemical weapons.
- The White House increases its spy programs directed against the USSR.
- Reagan continues his anti-Soviet propaganda campaign of lies.
- The USSR and Warsaw Pact countries will not allow the military balance in Europe to be destroyed (by Reagan).
- The Pentagon initiates new provocations in the "African Horn."
- The USSR continues to hope and work for nuclear disarmament. The people of the world support Soviet initiatives.
- Reagan conducts an undeclared war in Lebanon.
- The U.S. has launched a large scale anti-Soviet radio propaganda campaign --the lying voices of crusaders.

As in the past, the scope and intensity of Russian propaganda continued to underscore the following three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony as a serious threat to world peace; (2) arms production and the development of military technology--the arms race, and (3) American military assistance and mutual security programs.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 (percent is total of United States coverage).

TABLE 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1984							1983						
	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN
US Military/ Political Hegemony .....	44%	45%	46%	63%	48%	83%	53%	50%	47%	46%	62%	76%	58%	42%
US Military Budget-Arms Race .....	39%	33%	41%	25%	43%	14%	28%	31%	28%	32%	23%	12%	24%	29%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty .....	07%	12%	10%	11%	06%	03%	10%	13%	15%	14%	07%	10%	15%	20%
All Other.....	<u>10%</u> 100%	<u>10%</u> 100%	<u>03%</u> 100%	<u>01%</u> 100%	<u>03%</u> 100%	<u>00%</u> 100%	<u>09%</u> 100%	<u>06%</u> 100%	<u>10%</u> 100%	<u>08%</u> 100%	<u>08%</u> 100%	<u>02%</u> 100%	<u>03%</u> 100%	<u>09%</u> 100%

As in previous months, the editors of Red Star (as well as Soviet commentators) used every opportunity to exploit events and/or media issues appearing in the international press in their effort to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination. This is the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda.

#### UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

In February, the editors of Red Star and Soviet officials continued to use every possible event and opportunity to bombast the policies of the U.S. government and Reagan's "confrontational policies."

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflect the geographical emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme--U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation--during a nine month period. (Percent equals total coverage for this propaganda theme.)

TABLE 4

Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony	1984					1983	AUG	JUL	JUN
	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEPT			
1. Central America/ Caribbean.....	28%	22%	22%	38%	23%	11%	27%	35%	26%
2. World Wide.....	25%	48%	28%	27%	09%	02%	19%	06%	35%
3. Indian Ocean and Middle East.....	23%	16%	34%	13%	27%	17%	17%	09%	02%
4. Asia/Pacific.....	15%	14%	09%	05%	22%	03%	10%	20%	02%
5. Europe.....	09%	00%	07%	17%	19%	03%	14%	24%	34%
6. Other.....	-	00%	00%	00%	00%	02%	13%	06%	01%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%*	100%	100%	100%

#### American Military Intervention in Lebanon

The Kremlin continued to insist that Reagan's foreign policy in the Middle East is based on aggression and international terror. Red Star repeatedly and vigorously denounced "U.S. Piracy in Lebanon" and the actions of the Sixth U.S. Fleet as acts of international terror. The decision of President Reagan to withdraw the U.S. Marines from the airport in Beirut received minimum attention--this event was not headlined and was only mentioned as a part of other articles concerning Lebanon. In this regard, Russian propagandists emphasized:

- An admission of failure of U.S. policy in Lebanon--Reagan has ordered the U.S. Marines to withdraw to Sixth Fleet ships.
- The Pentagon plans to form a new military command in Lebanon. The command will remain in Beirut after the Marines withdraw.
- The U.S. says it will stay in Lebanon, although the Marines have been deployed to ships off the coast.

In a leading editorial, Red Star headlined that the U.S. is conducting an undeclared war in Lebanon." The major topics of the Russian editorial noted that:

- The American version of peace for the Middle East, as a result of the disastrous Camp David Treaty, is an escalation of military aggression in Lebanon.
- A favorite trick of the Reagan administration is to attack countries in which U.S. citizens are allegedly in danger (Grenada is an example).

\*Total includes 62% from a special entry related to the unusually large coverage given to the "KAL007" incident by the Red Star.



- U.S. Navy ships and aircraft shell both Syrian and Lebanese Patriotic Forces.
- Most Americans want the U.S. military forces out of Lebanon.

Overall, in regard to the political/military situation in the Middle East, the Soviet media emphasized the following strident headlines and topics:

- U.S. Piracy in Lebanon! The ships of the Sixth Fleet shell the suburbs of Beirut and other regions of Lebanon.
- American aggression prevents the stabilization of the situation in Lebanon.
- Washington is escalating its military involvement in Lebanon. Reagan authorizes U.S. Navy ships to shell Lebanese patriotic forces and Syrian military units in Lebanon.
- The U.S. is escalating aggression in Lebanon. The battleship New Jersey shells the suburbs of Beirut and Syrian positions in the mountains around Beirut.
- U.S. Marines commit new acts of barbarism against Lebanon.
- Update on Lebanon. The ships of the U.S. Navy's Sixth Fleet continue to bomb the suburbs of Beirut. Israeli Air Force personnel back-up and reinforce U.S. fire.
- Reagan continues the aggression in Lebanon. The Sixth Fleet increases its shelling of Syrian positions and those of Lebanese Patriotic Forces.
- American public opinion insists that U.S. military forces get out of Lebanon.
- American Piracy in Lebanon. U.S. Navy ships continue to fire on the regions around Beirut. U.S. Marines also participate in military operations against National Patriotic Forces around Beirut.
- The U.S. Congress has held heated debates about the American role in Lebanon. The American people want the troops out of Lebanon.
- According to public opinion surveys, most Americans oppose Reagan's policy regarding Lebanon--they want the Marines out.
- Update on Lebanon. The U.S. Navy's Sixth Fleet shell the Syrian and National Patriotic Forces in the mountains around Beirut.
- Update on Lebanon. U.S. ships continue to shell Syrian military positions. Innocent civilians are being killed.

- Update on Lebanon. Various religious factions continue to clash in the Lebanese mountain areas; U.S. and Israeli personnel continue their aggression in Lebanon.
- Update on Lebanon. U.S. and Israeli military forces continue to bomb Lebanon, killing many innocent civilians. Lebanese army units clash with various political and religious factions in Beirut.
- Lebanese factions continue fierce fighting in Beirut and several other regions in the country. Washington insists that U.S. military forces will remain in Lebanon, although the Marines have been deployed to the ships off the coast.
- U.S. Marines continue to shell civilian targets near the airport killing dozens of innocent civilians.
- Washington plans to use Somalia as a base to conduct subversive operations against Arab governments. The Somalian foreign minister visited Washington to conduct secret talks with CIA and other officials. U.S. plans new provocations in the "African Horn."
- Thatcher says Britain may send ships into the Persian Gulf in order to participate in some military operations with the U.S. Navy Fleet.

#### Reagan's Military Intervention in Central America

For over a year, Soviet commentators and propagandists have consistently exploited United States political and military actions in Central America and the Caribbean. In February, 28 percent of all coverage in regard to U.S. hegemony pertained to Central America and the Caribbean (see table 4). There was minimum Soviet coverage of U.S. activities in Grenada. A long and major editorial in Red Star headlined that "Washington continues to rely on military force in Central America." The principal topics stressed in the Soviet editorial were:

- The Pentagon is expanding its military forces in Honduras, El Salvador and other countries in the region.
- The U.S. remains committed to intimidating local democratic governments, like Nicaragua, with large scale military movements and exercises.
- Reagan continues to support dictatorships and suppress liberation movements (a recent example is the invasion of Grenada).
- The directing and funding counterrevolutionary movements in Nicaragua.

In February, the Kremlin headlined and featured the following propaganda articles concerning events and activities in Central America and the Caribbean.

- Honduras military aircraft violate Nicaraguan air space in their effort to spy for the CIA. Honduras ships also enter Nicaraguan water in order to spy for the Americans.
- The Pentagon uses Honduras as its principal military base in Central America. The U.S. is building and modernizing its military bases and facilities in Honduras.
- U.S. and Honduran military forces conduct joint military operations and activities.
- Honduran A-37 aircraft fly into Nicaragua and attack Sandinista armed forces.
- Nicaragua complains to the UN Security Council about American military aggression against the government and people of Nicaragua.
- The CIA is dragging Honduras into its secret war--Honduran military forces participate in anti-Nicaraguan military operations. The U.S. also uses secret bases in Honduras to train and supply counter-revolutionaries.
- The Nicaraguan government plans to strengthen its defenses against U.S. military hegemony.
- The U.S. Army is building four new air strips in Honduras. The United States plans to increase its monitoring of the skies over Nicaragua.
- The necessity of improving military readiness and the defense of Nicaragua against U.S. imperialism is the major topic of a speech by the Nicaraguan Defense Minister.
- A group of U.S. citizens visited Nicaragua and reported that the revolution has helped the people and the American anti-Nicaraguan campaign is based on propaganda and lies.
- Reagan intends to continue the American military presence in Honduras. The Pentagon will deploy a large number of soldiers as a part of Big Pine III exercises.
- Washington continues its policy of blackmail and pressure in Latin America. Reagan wants to establish a special police corps consisting of U.S. and allied military forces. This force would be used to support U.S. imperialism in Latin America.

- Washington plans to create a Caribbean military bloc--a mini-NATO in the Caribbean. Reagan wants to control the region.
- Reagan plans to increase political and economic influence in Central America. The new American program is based on the recommendations of the Kissinger commission. The U.S. government plans to give its allies over eight billion dollars in aid over a five year period.
- At congressional hearings, Kissinger defended U.S. policy in Central America. He claimed that Cuba and the USSR have infiltrated the region.
- Reagan has decided to continue and increase his policy of military intervention and expansion in Central America and the Caribbean.
- Washington continues its oppression on Grenada and its support of the puppet government. The U.S. is in the process of forming a police state in Grenada, and purging money in Grenada in order to control the people.
- The U.S. government has decided to complete construction of the Grenadian airport in Port Salinas--over 15 million dollars have been allocated for the project. This airport was the reason for the U.S. invasion. Reagan claimed that it was a Soviet-Cuban bridge. Now the airport will be used by the Pentagon for its military hegemony of the region.
- The U.S. continues its oppression of the civilian population in Grenada. Many civilians have been arrested.

#### American Intelligence Operations and Psychological Warfare

Soviet propagandists continued to insist that the incident involving the KAL Flight 007 was planned by U.S. intelligence agencies. According to the Soviet press:

- A Japanese expert in international law has proved that the KAL Flight 007 could not have accidentally flown into Soviet air space. The USSR acted in accordance with international law because the Korean aircraft was on an obvious spy mission for the United States.
- United States spy planes fly regular missions over neutral Sweden in order to obtain intelligence about Poland, East Germany and the Soviet Union. These flights are a major part of the U.S. spy program against the USSR.
- U.S. SR-71 spy planes have flown into North Korean air space 19 times this year (1984).

The Kremlin also underscored that CIA sponsored groups from centers in Pakistan have increased their terrorist activities in India. The Indian police have intensified their patrols and their security measures in order to fight CIA sponsored terrorism.

For over two years, the Soviet press and news media have emphasized and articulated their serious concern with regard to American psychological warfare operations against the USSR, the Warsaw Pact countries and international Communism. The following abstracts, from Red Star, indicate the scope and tone of Soviet rhetoric about Reagan's anti-Soviet propaganda campaign:

- The lying voices of crusaders! The United States has launched a large scale anti-Soviet campaign using radio stations like the Voice of America, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. In fact, the United States has funded and operated new propaganda radio stations like Free Asia, Voice of Marti, and Radio Free Kabul in order to expand its propaganda broadcasts to all sections of the world. Last year (1983), VOA had an operational budget of \$250 million. This year, VOA and her sister stations will receive larger budgets, and will extend their programs and air time. These stations are directly controlled by the CIA through USIA.
- The new and expanded anti-Soviet campaign coincides with the Stockholm conference.
- The Pentagon's military press publishes many anti-Soviet articles to distract attention from the massive U.S.--NATO arms buildup.
- The Military Review magazine recently published a long article that contained a scenario of an attack on NATO Headquarters by the USSR. The author of the article described the USSR as an aggressive military power. More lies and insults on the part of U.S. propagandists.
- An anatomy of lies and slander. The American myth about the Soviet military threat is a product of capitalism and Reagan's policy of anti-Communism and anti-Sovietism.
- The United States justifies all acts of aggression, such as the invasion of Grenada, with more propaganda about the Soviet military threat to imperialism and capitalism.
- Reagan's anti-Soviet campaign is used to fan the fires of military hysteria and psychological warfare.
- The U.S. government publishes disinformation. The State Department published a false document about the use of Soviet-produced chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea. The document was fabricated by the CIA and other secret agencies. There was no substantial proof for the statements and claims in the propaganda document.

- Washington claims that chemical weapons were used by the Soviets against counterrevolutionaries (in Afghanistan). The CIA is trying to frame the Soviets; letters were recovered from counterrevolutionaries which confirm the evil plans of the CIA.
- The constant anti-Soviet terrorism in New York City is intolerable. The U.S. government must undertake more strict measures to prevent anti-Soviet terrorism and propaganda.

#### Other Topics Related to U.S. Military/Political Hegemony

The following additional abstracts from Red Star indicate the overall scope, tone and emphasis of Soviet propaganda about American imperialism and hegemony as related to other topics and areas of the world:

- New weapons of aggression. The Pentagon will replace 48 F-4E aircraft of the 86th Fighter Wing in Ramstein West Germany with 72 F-16s that can carry nuclear weapons.
- Provocative NATO exercises in Norway. Over 40,000 military personnel, 150 ships and 300 aircraft participate in dangerous NATO exercises in Norway.
- The U.S. and NATO military buildup is a serious threat to world peace and stability.
- American nuclear missiles in Sicily will endanger the Middle East and North Africa. The United States can blackmail and pressure and intimidate the small countries in the Middle East with its nuclear missiles.
- The West German people oppose U.S. militarism. In spite of worldwide opposition, the U.S. continues to deploy nuclear missiles in West Germany. The U.S. is currently deploying Pershing II missiles in Bavaria.
- North Korea protests United States military hegemony in Asia--current military exercises (such as Team Spirit 84) are a direct threat to the peace in Asia.
- The Commander in Chief of U.S. military forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans urges the U.S. Congress to allow the Pentagon to buildup its forces in the Pacific Ocean region.
- The U.S. plans to increase its strategic nuclear forces in the Indian Ocean area.
- The Pentagon plans provocative joint maneuvers with its allies in the Pacific.

- Japan and the United States Navy prepare for the new RIMPAC Navy exercises.
- The North Korean government condemns the joint U.S.--South Korean Team Spirit 84 military exercises as a serious threat and provocation to the region. North Korean military forces have been put on a high state of alert.
- The North Korean government demands an immediate end to joint U.S.--Korean Team Spirit 84 maneuvers. They are a serious provocation and threat to the region.
- The United States and its allies continue to support various Pol Pot groups in Thailand. They conduct operations to overthrow the Kampuchean government.
- The CIA continues military aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The Pentagon also supplied over \$100 million in aid (in 1983) to the counterrevolutionaries. Other Western governments contributed millions of dollars to this undeclared war.

#### THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

For over a year, the Soviet press and the leadership in the Kremlin universally condemned the U.S.--NATO proposed deployment of Pershing II and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles in Europe. However, after the initial deployment of the new missiles in January 1984, Soviet propaganda emphasis on this topic decreased sharply. The Russians continued to underscore that the danger for nuclear war is very real and the USSR and Warsaw Pact nations will remain capable of defending themselves. The Soviet press and commentators dwelled on the overall U.S. and NATO military buildup, which includes:

- The already infamous Pershing II and cruise missile deployments.
- The buildup of new tanks and artillery.
- The increase in the total number of military forces in Europe.
- The increase of more than 300 new military aircraft to NATO forces in 1984.
- The massive U.S. Navy buildup.

The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star reflect the major thrust and tone of Soviet propaganda, as related to the arms race.

### On Nuclear and Chemical/Biological Weapons

- The Pentagon continues to conduct underground nuclear tests. Each year the number of such tests increases.
- The Pentagon conducts a new series of very powerful nuclear tests.
- The U.S. government formed a special committee to investigate a recent nuclear underground test in Nevada--it was more powerful than the normal 20-kiloton blast.
- The Pentagon tests neutron and chemical weapons on Malaysian sheep (on American military bases). These experiments are very dangerous to the world and the civilian population (in the area).
- Reagan wants nuclear supremacy over the USSR. Each year the Pentagon increases the amount of research and development for new nuclear warheads for space and other strategic weapons. The U.S. has allocated billions of dollars for anti-satellite weapons and the MX and Trident systems.
- Outlaw chemical weapons. The Warsaw Pact nations want the U.S. and NATO to end the production of anti-human chemical weapons. The USSR and its allies believe that the two sides can agree on the control of chemical weapons.
- The Pentagon has the largest stock of chemical/biological weapons (of any nation in the world). Over 150,000 tons of chemical weapons are deployed in Western Europe and on Johnston Atoll in the Pacific. Unfortunately, the U.S. plans to manufacture more chemical weapons and deploy them to Britain, Italy and West Germany. The Pentagon plans to manufacture huge stocks of binary chemical weapons; they also have a strategy for their use.
- Evil intentions. The U.S. wants to justify its own massive buildup of chemical/biological weapons. Washington's claims that Soviet chemical weapons are being used in Southeast Asia is propaganda. The U.S. has no positive proof of Yellow Rain. The supposed proof of Yellow Rain is linked to actual products of nature--products of bees.
- The Pentagon plans to deploy 100 additional atomic mines and nuclear tactical ammunition to E. Hessen, West Germany.
- NATO increases the number of U.S. chemical weapons in West German arsenals.

### On New Weapons and the War in Space

- The Pentagon continues to accelerate its military buildup in space.



- Reagan wants to spend over two billion dollars on the military buildup in space in 1985. However, by 1989, the Pentagon will spend over 11 billion dollars on its military programs in space.
- Japan has agreed to provide the U.S. with all new military technology developed for space. In fact, Washington and Tokyo are jointly developing anti-missile systems for space, and will work jointly on other high-technology projects.
- Reagan believes that the country that controls space will be able to control the world. Consequently, the U.S. government has violated its treaty with the USSR on anti-missile systems--the Pentagon is developing them for use in space.
- The United States wants to gain the edge over the USSR in space. Although the United Nations wants to prevent an arms race in space, the Pentagon is accelerating its military buildup in space.
- In 1982 the USAF created the Space Command and the U.S. will have over 100 anti-satellite systems by 1987.
- The Space Shuttle program is being used for military purposes in space. Laser cannon and nuclear weapons are also being planned for a space war.
- The Pentagon is developing a new electromagnetic cannon. Concepts for several models are being developed at military research and development laboratories.

#### On the Military Budget and the Arms Race

- Reagan sends the proposed 1985 federal budget to Congress. The proposed budget is \$925.5 billion and the Pentagon would receive \$305 billion. The money will be used for the following programs: the MX missile, Trident systems, B-1 bomber, Stealth aircraft, the buildup of the U.S. Navy, military aid to U.S. allies, and U.S. military imperialism and adventures worldwide.
- The Reagan administration plans to continue the arms race in order to obtain complete military supremacy over the USSR.
- The United States has started production of new laser weapons.
- The Pentagon's oceanic ambitions. Since 1972, the U.S. military budget has focused on the buildup of the U.S. Navy. The Navy plays an important role in gun boat diplomacy and U.S. adventures such as Grenada and Lebanon.

- Reagan wants to control the oceans with American naval supremacy. The Pentagon plans to increase the number of Ohio-class nuclear submarines (Trident systems) and by the 1990s the U.S. Navy will have over 141 nuclear submarines, 15 aircraft carriers, 30 cruisers, 200 frigates and destroyers and many other warships.

#### On Arms Control and Limitations\*

- The USSR as a great socialist power has a great responsibility to work for arms control, and wants the West to help.
- The priority of all peoples. In spite of the U.S.--NATO military buildup, the USSR still hopes for and is working for nuclear disarmament and peace in Europe. However, the USSR and Warsaw Pact nations won't allow the balance in Europe to be destroyed and they have taken appropriate responsive measures.
- The U.S. and NATO continue to work to suppress peace movements in Europe and campaign for their version of arms reduction (which favors U.S. and NATO).
- The end of the arms race. The USSR and Warsaw Pact countries continue to support arms control and an end to the arms race. The Soviet Union has repeatedly asked the U.S. government to consider disarmament seriously. The Kremlin has repeatedly provided Reagan with constructive suggestions for arms control.
- The United States and NATO continue a policy of confrontation and demand arms control from a position of strength. Both the U.S. and NATO are increasing their nuclear and conventional forces. American imperialism and military hegemony is active in Europe and all over the world.
- The USSR, East Germany and its allies support arms control. The East German Defense Minister Hofman condemns U.S.--NATO deployment of first strike nuclear missiles in Europe.
- A Japanese author proves that the USSR supports nuclear disarmament and peace, and is not a threat to the world. The real threat is the United States military buildup in nuclear and conventional weapons.
- There is nothing more important to the Soviet Union than establishing peace and the success of arms control. Unfortunately, the U.S. and NATO have prevented progress due to the crusade against the USSR and the intense military buildup.

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\*See Part II for additional coverage of this topic.

- People worldwide support the Soviet peace initiatives. The U.S. deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe has further diminished hope for arms control. However, the USSR continues to hope for and to work for nuclear disarmament.

#### **FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY**

Soviet propaganda emphasis, in regard to United States military assistance and mutual security programs, remained at a very modest level (see Table 3). The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period July 1983 through February 1984 is presented in the data contained in Table 5, below.

**TABLE 5**

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	Feb 1984*	Jan 1984*	Dec. 1983*	Nov. 1983*	Oct. 1983*	Sep. 1983*	Aug. 1983*	July 1983*
1. Asia/Pacific.....	59%	29%	24%	52%	73%	35%	31%	41%
2. Latin America.....	19%	01%	07%	---	---	---	01%	01%
3. Europe/NATO.....	16%	21%	29%	03%	10%	14%	46%	45%
4. Middle East.....	06%	24%	40%	41%	14%	23%	20%	04%
5. Africa.....	---	25%	---	04%	---	---	02%	06%
6. China.....	---	---	---	---	03%	28%	00%	03%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(\*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.)

It is apparent from the data in Table 5 that Soviet news editors have consistently provided very high coverage to American military assistance programs directed to Asia. In February it was almost 60 percent of the total coverage for this topic. In this regard, the editors of Red Star headlined that:

- February 1 is the start of Team Spirit-84--joint U.S.--South Korean maneuvers. These military exercises have been conducted annually since 1976. Each year they become larger and more of a threat to North Korea. Over 200,000 troops and very sophisticated high-tech aircraft will participate in these exercises.
- The Pentagon plans to expand its military forces and the stockpile of nuclear missiles in South Korea.
- The joint U.S.--South Korean military maneuvers (Team Spirit-84) is a new step in American escalation of aggression in the region. The maneuvers are meant to intimidate Asian countries.
- From 1985 to 1989, the government of South Korea will buy over nine billion dollars of military weapons from the U.S.

- U.S. and Japanese land forces conduct joint maneuvers in Hokkaido.
- Joint U.S. and Japanese air maneuvers are conducted in the vicinity of Sikoku--over 280 aircraft are involved.
- The U.S. and Japan conduct joint naval exercises--over 27 surface ships, seven submarines and military aircraft are involved in the maneuvers.

Selected abstracts of articles and headlines from Red Star that reflect the overall tone and focus of Soviet propaganda pertaining to U.S. military assistance and mutual security topics are presented below:

- The U.S. and NATO allies increase military cooperation. The Pentagon will supply Spain with \$400 million in credit to buy new weapons. Spain will purchase 72 F-18As, the Standard CM-1 missile and other high-tech weapons.
- The United States and West German arms industries are jointly developing new weapons systems.
- The United States government has decided to make Pakistan the leading country in CENTO--a new U.S. military bloc. In accordance with this decision, Washington has decided to increase its military aid to Pakistan. In return, Pakistan will increase its military involvement in the region, and is expanding its military cooperation with Oman and Saudi Arabia.
- The Pentagon will give Egypt over 424 Sparrow missiles.
- The U.S. government is increasing its military aid to Guatemala. This new arms package will cost over \$2 million.
- In spite of El Salvador's poor record for human rights--death squads that murder thousands of people--the U.S. continues to supply aid to the government.
- Great Britain has substantially increased its number of military purchases from the United States.
- The Pentagon plans to allocate over \$250 million to Israel to build the Lavi aircraft.
- Canada will cooperate with the U.S. in the testing of new cruise missiles--the Canadian people oppose such tests.
- The Pentagon will sell 15 F-4E Phantoms to Turkey.
- The French Defense Minister visited the Pentagon to discuss military cooperation.

- The Pentagon will sell new Harpoon missiles to Canada.
- U.S. Navy nuclear submarines dock in the Port of Yukosuka, Japan.
- Admiral Crow (U.S.) visited the Philippines, Indonesia and Singapore, in order to increase military sales and cooperation.
- The government of Greece has registered a complaint with the U.S. in regard to the Pentagon's increased military aid to Turkey. This military aid upsets the balance of power in the region.
- Spanish military leaders and the government favor Spain's involvement in NATO. The U.S. and NATO pressure Spain to remain in NATO, and to become more involved in military actions.

#### OTHER THEMES ABOUT THE UNITED STATES

Generally, the Soviet press tends to report only those events, activities and subjects about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the Reagan administration. During the past four years, an average of five percent of the space in Red Star about the United States was allocated to "other themes" -- in February 1984 it was ten percent (see Table 3). Most of the articles concerned the American elections and the "failure" of the Challenger Space Shuttle Mission. The Soviets reported that:

- After Reagan announced his decision to run for president again, he received much criticism from the leaders of the Democratic Party. They condemned his policies favoring a nuclear weapons buildup and his aggression in Central America.
- American policy towards native Americans (Aleuts, Eskimos, and Indians) is one of genocide and piracy. They live in poverty on reservations--modified concentration camps.
- Although U.S. law states that all races and nationalities are equal, facts show otherwise. Millions of Chicanos and blacks are treated like slaves (in the South). Discrimination against blacks continues, unemployment among blacks is 20 percent.
- The FBI and CIA continue to violate the rights of citizens to privacy with secret surveillance of phones, mails, etc.
- A Soviet correspondent comments on U.S. democracy:
  - Most U.S. citizens do not vote.
  - Dollars, not votes, count.
  - Discrimination continues against blacks.

-- There are many poor and starving people in the United States-- poverty exists blocks away from the White House.

- A major crime occurs in the United States every 2.4 seconds.
- A fire in Washington, D.C. killed poor black people.
- The Dow Jones stock market index keeps falling--over ten percent in the last month. In spite of Reagan's announcements about a strong American economy, New York businessmen are pessimistic. The huge U.S. government deficit is a major concern of Wall Street.
- The Challenger Space Shuttle Mission continues to be beset by problems. The WESTAR-6 Satellite was lost during its launching from the space shuttle, the balloon experiment also failed.
- Difficulties beset the Challenger flight. The mission failed in its attempt to launch a vital satellite--communications with the satellite were lost.
- The latest space shuttle flight has had continuing problems. So far, two satellites have been lost. The loss of an Indonesian satellite has set the Indonesian space program back two years.
- NASA specialists continue to analyze the problems of the current space shuttle flight. In spite of setbacks, Challenger continues on its flight program.
- The Challenger Space Shuttle craft completes its mission and lands safely in Cape Canaveral. This flight was a complete failure--the shuttle lost two satellites.
- United States Vice President Bush and Senator Baker meet and talk with General Secretary Chernenko (February 14) in the Kremlin. They expressed regret about Andropov's death and discussed U.S.-Soviet relations and nuclear disarmament.

#### AFGHANISTAN

For more than four years Afghanistan has received an average of 3.8 percent of the foreign coverage in Red Star -- in February 1984 it was over four percent of the total foreign coverage.

The focus and tone of Soviet propaganda articles pertaining to Afghanistan are contained in the following abstracts and headlines:

#### Activities of Soviet Military Forces

- Soviet military units in Afghanistan fulfill their socialist international duty. They demonstrate courage and heroism in fighting Afghan counterrevolutionaries.
- Soviet military units in Afghanistan play an important role in restoring the economy, rebuilding schools, bridges, roads, etc.
- A Soviet military repair unit travels to a distant Afghan border post in order to help soldiers repair and rebuild damaged machinery.
- A former Afghan counterrevolutionary band surrendered and became a civil defense unit for the government. This unit works closely with Soviet army units in order to destroy other counterrevolutionary groups. They have become close friends with the Soviets.

#### Activities of Afghanistan Army Units

- In order to protect civilian villages, an Afghan Army unit fought a courageous battle against counterrevolutionaries. The Afghan soldiers demonstrated heroism and courage--some were killed doing their duty.
- Afghan Army units continue their successful operations against Afghan counterrevolutionaries.
- Units of the Afghan Army successfully destroyed a band of counterrevolutionaries in the Province of Kandagar.
- The Afghan Army has conducted many courageous operations in order to defeat counterrevolutionary bands and defend innocent civilians.

#### Foreign Aid Given to Counterrevolutionaries

- International medical organizations recruit mercenaries and counterrevolutionaries who then pose as doctors.
- Reagan continues military aid to counterrevolutionaries. The Pentagon has supplied over \$100 million dollars in aid and weapons (in 1983).
- Many Western governments supply aid and weapons to the counterrevolutionaries.

### Other Topics

- Secretary Chernenko and Afghanistan President Babrak Karmal discussed Soviet-Afghan relations and international affairs during their meeting in Moscow on February 15.
- The Soviet Red Cross provided aid and assistance to the Afghan people in an area damaged by an earthquake.

### ISRAEL AND LEBANON

As noted above, for over a year, Soviet media and news commentators have fully exploited events dealing with Israeli occupation in Lebanon and the American Marines in Beirut. Selected abstracts and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda articles indicating the overall focus and tone of Soviet propaganda pertaining to the political military problems in the Middle East are listed below:

- Israel continues its aggression in Lebanon. In the past three days, Israeli aircraft have bombed many Lebanese villages destroying schools and hospitals. Innocent people are being killed.
- Israel and the United States continue their aggression in Lebanon.
- Tense situation. Israelis are increasing their oppressive measures against the people of Lebanon.
- Lebanese patriots conduct successful military operations against the Israelis in South Lebanon.
- Both U.S. and Israeli forces continue shelling civilian targets in Lebanon. Most of the people killed were innocent civilians.
- The Israeli government says it will not withdraw from South Lebanon. Lebanese patriots continue their fight against the Israelis.
- Israel continues bombing civilian areas in Lebanon. Israel plans to remain in Lebanon indefinitely. The Israeli army is reinforcing its positions in Lebanon.
- The situation remains tense in Lebanon. In spite of a new agreement for a cease fire, Lebanese political factions continue to exchange fire.
- Lebanese patriots continue their successful operations against Israeli military forces.
- Lebanese political factions continue fierce fighting in Beirut and several other regions.



- Lebanese patriots conduct several successful operations against the Israelis in Tyre and Sidon.
- Israel and the United States continue their aggression in Lebanon.
- Israelis use tear gas to break up civilian demonstrations in Nablus on the West Bank.

#### POLAND

In February 1984, Soviet commentary and news coverage of Poland continued at a modest level. Abstracts and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda pertaining to Poland are listed below:

- Polish, Soviet and East German military forces will conduct the DRUZHBA-84 military exercises in Poland during March.
- Soviet and Polish military officers meet at a conference to discuss ways to improve military fraternity and cooperation.
- A reception is held in Warsaw to welcome Marshall Kilikov, Warsaw Pact Chief, during his visit to Poland. General Jaruzelski and Marshall Kulikov meet to discuss political and military affairs.
- The Polish Sejm (meeting on February 14) discussed Polish foreign affairs, Soviet-Polish relations, arms control, and East-West relations.
- The Polish Council of Ministers meets to criticize the U.S. deployment of nuclear missiles (Pershing II) in Europe.
- The United States and NATO are responsible for the economic problems in Poland.
- Latest anti-Polish provocation. The West German Parliament discussed the issue of the German minority in Poland. The Parliament claimed that Poland is guilty of violating human rights, and threatens new economic sanctions against Poland.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

The Kremlin continued to be concerned in regard to NATO activities in Northern Europe, and NATO's plans to develop new aggressive weapons. Some abstracts and/or headlines pertaining to NATO are listed below:

- NATO plans to increase its military strength in Northern Europe because of its strategic importance and closeness to the USSR. NATO wants to block the Soviet Navy and be able to spy on the USSR.

- NATO plans to build more electronic surveillance stations in countries such as Denmark and new military bases for heavy artillery in Norway, Iceland and Greenland.
- NATO's military bases in Northern Europe will be modernized and assigned more important combat roles--nuclear missiles will be deployed in Northern Europe.
- NATO naval maneuvers are conducted in the North Sea off the coast of Scotland--over 30 ships and 2,500 men are involved.
- NATO headquarters in Northern Europe (Oslo) holds a conference to discuss plans to strengthen NATO's Northern European Zone.
- NATO's plan for Nornholm Island, Denmark. NATO wants to turn the island into a military base--NATO has radio-electronic surveillance equipment on the island. Denmark has violated the Soviet-Danish treaty regarding the island. Denmark must keep foreign troops off the island.
- The NATO military buildup is a threat to world peace. NATO is conducting large scale military maneuvers in Norway.
- NATO will conduct large scale Evalang Express maneuvers in Norway during the period February 28 to March 28 and Team Work-84 maneuvers in the North Atlantic.
- The General Kisling scandal. General Kisling, a high-ranking NATO leader, recently resigned his post. The U.S. and NATO linked the scandal and his resignation to Moscow and the KGB--this slander is the work of the British General Hackett.

#### FRANCE

The Kremlin continued to provide moderate coverage of France in the Soviet news media. For over a year, Moscow has been very critical of the government in Paris. The Soviets continued to provide significant news coverage of events in Chad. Some examples are:

- France continues to support the Habre regime with military aid. More French paratroopers are deployed to Chad.
- Libya warns France about the dangerous consequences of an escalation of French intervention in Chad.
- Update on Chad. French troops continue military aggression in Chad. Recently, the French Foreign Minister visited Chad and promised more aid to the Habre regime.

- Habre's and French military units attack Queddei's forces--fierce fighting ensues.
- France increases its military involvement and commitment to support the Habre regime.
- Update on Chad. France continues to support the Habre regime, however, Queddei's military forces have been successful in recent fighting.
- Nigeria calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Chad--their presence has only heightened the tension in the area.

Additional abstracts and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda pertaining to France are listed below:

- France will cooperate with West Germany in the joint production of military systems.
- France plans to build a large military base on the Island of Mayotte in the Comoros.
- France continues to use its military base on the Portuguese Island of Florish. The base is becoming more important as a staging area for aggression.
- France plans to sell Mirage 2000 aircraft to Abu Dhabi and other friendly Arab states.

#### OTHER COUNTRIES

JAPAN received modest coverage in the Soviet military press (see Table 1). Most of the coverage concerned the buildup of Japanese military forces and American-Japanese military cooperation and activities. Some of the propaganda topics presented in Red Star articles are listed below:

- The Japanese Defense Ministry wants to build a supersonic bomber that can carry five tons of bombs and missiles.
- The Japanese Navy continues to modernize its fleet.
- Japan agrees to provide Washington with all of the new military technology developed for space. In fact, the U.S. and Japan will jointly develop anti-missile systems for space and will work together on other military projects.
- The U.S. defense industry is interested in obtaining secret high-tech innovations from Japanese industry--especially in lasers, fiber optics and missiles.

- The U.S. and Japan continue to expand their military cooperation.
- The Japanese government is creating a tense situation with the USSR by sponsoring the "Day of Northern Territories." Japan claims certain territories in the north which are part of the Soviet Union.

During the past four years, the editors of Red Star have allocated an average of 2.5 percent of their foreign coverage to West Germany -- in February it was two percent (see Table 1). The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda underscored the following topics:

- The growth of military power in West Germany. The U.S. and NATO are forcing West Germany to increase its military strength. As a result, the West German military budget is increasing each year.
- The German arms industry continues to grow, building new tanks, aircraft and missiles for NATO.
- The West German Bundeswehr allocates over 11 billion marks for new weapons systems.
- The West German Navy conducts military exercises in the North and Baltic Seas.
- Neo-Nazi organizations continue to increase their activities in West Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN received a moderate amount of coverage in the Soviet military press. The principal focus concerned military subjects. Some examples are:

- A secret military research laboratory in Porton-Down tests chemical and biological weapons on human subjects.
- The British Defense Minister visited Kuwait to discuss military sales and cooperation.
- The British government has increased its security measures around the USAF Base in Alconbury in order to protect U.S. nuclear missiles. The police disperse demonstrators.
- Great Britain still has not answered Argentina's suggestion to start talks about the Falklands.
- A British naval fleet docked in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

SWEDEN received modest coverage in the Soviet press. The Kremlin elected to highlight the following range of topics:

- Sweden plans to increase its military budget in order to provide new bombers and other equipment for its air force.
- The Swedish firm (Bofors) will sell high-tech air defense artillery weapons to Norway.
- The Swedish media continues to spread false propaganda about Soviet submarines in Swedish waters. They even invent stories about foreign divers in Swedish waters.
- Sweden has come down with "periscope disease," they see Soviet submarines everywhere. Every floating object becomes a Soviet submarine. Pro-NATO forces try to scare the people, as justification of the Swedish military buildup.

The expanded coverage in Red Star given to YUGOSLAVIA (almost 12 percent of the total foreign coverage) was due to a series of articles concerning the Winter Olympics at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

## PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

### GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for February 1984, 77 percent was allocated to issues and comment in regard to domestic subjects in the USSR--military, political, economic and social. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 46 percent of the total domestic coverage. This sharp decline in military coverage was due to several events: (1) the extended coverage given to the death and burial of Yuri Andropov (received 8 percent of total domestic coverage) and (2) the national elections for members to the Supreme Soviet (received 15 percent of the total domestic coverage). A statistical view of the major subjects about the Soviet Union as it appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is the total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

TABLE 6

<u>SUBJECT/THEME</u>	<u>1984</u>							<u>1983</u>						
	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEPT</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>
Soviet Military.....	46%	64%	59%	67%	71%	69%	67%	59%	58%	65%	62%	61%	74%	65%
Domestic Politics.....	30%	15%	12%	10%	03%	03%	04%	06%	14%	08%	08%	05%	02%	05%
Society/Culture.....	09%	11%	14%	11%	11%	11%	14%	15%	12%	11%	12%	22%	10%	13%
Foreign Affairs.....	07%	02%	03%	03%	03%	05%	03%	05%	05%	06%	05%	04%	03%	02%
Economy/Technology....	05%	05%	08%	05%	07%	04%	08%	10%	06%	06%	08%	04%	06%	10%
Other .....	03%	03%	04%	04%	05%	08%	04%	05%	05%	04%	05%	04%	05%	05%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### DOMESTIC POLITICS

As noted above, 30 percent of the total domestic coverage consisted of long feature articles dealing with national elections--policies as stated by the various candidates for the Supreme Soviet. The scope and tone of such articles are presented below:

"Voters of Kuntsevsk Electoral Region meet and talk with Marshall Ustinov, Defense Minister and candidate for the Supreme Soviet Deputy. He expressed both regret on the death of Yuri Andropov and confidence in the new General Secretary Chernenko. He discussed CPSU policies which support economic growth, improving standard of living, military readiness and support for nuclear disarmament as well as fulfilling CPSU goals, policies depends heavily on workers' support of CPSU and working hard to meet quotas on schedule."

"Voters of the Minsk-Moscow Electoral Region meet and talk with Foreign Minister Gromyko, candidate for the Supreme Soviet Deputy. He expressed regret about the death of Yuri Andropov and expressed confidence in the new General Secretary. His speech focused on the following: (1) the USSR supports detente and nuclear disarmament; (2) the USSR solidly opposes the U.S. NATO military buildup and hegemony, the origin to the threat to peace; (3) Lenninism is a peace-oriented ideology, and (4) the USSR will maintain military readiness."

"Voters of Sukhumsky-Leninsky Electoral Region meet with Viktor Chebrikov, KGB Chairman and candidate for Supreme Soviet. He expressed his confidence in the new General Secretary K. U. Chernenko. He discussed the upcoming Supreme Soviet elections and urged all citizens to vote. The major theme of his talk was unity behind the CPSU. The people must continue to work for and support CPSU goals and policies. He discussed CPSU support for nuclear disarmament and condemned U.S. militarism and imperialism."

Again in February 1984, the Soviet military press and political cadre emphasized that the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries fully encourage and support world peace movements and nuclear disarmament. In contrast, according to Moscow, the U.S. and NATO are determined to encourage tension and confrontation with the USSR and socialist nations.

Selected headlines and comment (from February) that indicate the scope of Russian propaganda concerning disarmament and detente are listed below:

- The major scope of world tension is the U.S. military buildup and deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe. However, the USSR still supports peace, detente and nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union will do everything to bring about world peace.
- The USSR wants a constructive program of nuclear disarmament, and is concerned about the fate of the world.
- The Soviet Union's priority remains peace and arms control.
- The USSR is firmly committed to peace and nuclear disarmament.
- The USSR is determined to obtain peace and nuclear disarmament.
- The USSR is still doing everything possible to revive the nuclear disarmament movement. The USSR wants peace worldwide. Newspapers in every country have praised Soviet intentions.

- Newspapers worldwide comment on the election of K. U. Chernenko to the post of General Secretary and his speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenary Session. He vows to continue to work for nuclear disarmament and peace. The USSR is dedicated to arms control and world peace.
- The CPSU and the Soviet Government have pursued nuclear disarmament persistently and will continue to support world peace.
- End the arms race. The USSR and Warsaw Pact countries continue to support arms control. The USSR has repeatedly called for the U.S. to consider disarmament seriously and has repeatedly come up with constructive suggestions for world peace.

#### SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline and morale received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

**TABLE 7**

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>1984</u>							<u>1983</u>						
	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEPT</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	
Military														
Discipline/Morale.....	43%	49%	49%	42%	47%	40%	46%	39%	47%	44%	43%	40%	42%	
Soviet Military														
Training/Exercises....	24%	21%	22%	30%	24%	30%	26%	27%	19%	21%	21%	28%	20%	
Soviet History/WW II..	22%	21%	21%	19%	18%	21%	16%	23%	22%	24%	20%	18%	25%	
Arms Control.....	07%	06%	04%	05%	07%	03%	05%	04%	07%	06%	11%	03%	05%	
Military Logistics....	03%	03%	04%	04%	04%	03%	05%	05%	04%	04%	05%	11%	04%	
Other Military.....	<u>01%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>03%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>04%</u>	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Again during February, the editors of Red Star provided guidance and instructions to Communist Party and KOMSOMOL organizations in the Soviet armed forces. Strong Communist Party influence, on all elements of the armed forces, was repeatedly stated as an essential goal for 1984, in order to improve military readiness and discipline and morale. In a series of feature stories Lt. General Utkin (Deputy Chief, Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy), emphasized that:

- The military political cadre must understand the Communist Party goals for 1984.



- All military personnel must have a high political awareness and support CPSU goals.
- An essential goal for the armed forces is to improve military readiness, morale and discipline.

General Utkin reported in detail on current problems in strengthening the morale-political potential of the Soviet armed forces. Marshall Ustinov reported on the results of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenary Session and noted that major goals of the Defense Ministry and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are to improve the military readiness and the defense capabilities of the armed forces.

On February 23, the Soviet Defense Minister, Marshall Ustinov, congratulated the armed forces on their 66th Anniversary. In his message, he urged the Soviet military to continue their good work, to support the CPSU, and to enhance their capabilities in regard to military training and readiness.

Also, on the 66th Anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, Marshall Sokolov, First Vice Defense Minister, urged the Soviet military to:

- Maintain and improve military readiness.
- Prepare for the Supreme Soviet elections.
- Ensure that the political cadres understand the necessity to maintain World War II traditions.
- Ensure that military political cadres understand the U.S.-NATO military threat and the necessity for improving military readiness.

#### Letters to the Editor -- Criticism and Complaints.

A significant indicator that can be used to assess the mood of the Soviet military is the content of "letters to the editor" printed in Red Star. In recent years, the Party has regarded letters as an important safety valve, and a way of allowing public opinion a legitimate and quasi-independent outlet. Red Star sends reporters to investigate typical grievances. The letters actually printed represent those topics and problems that are significant and important to the Soviet military elite. By law, Red Star reporters can subpoena and inspect official records pertaining to allegations made in "letters to the editor."

During the month the editors of Red Star received 10,000 letters from its readers. The majority of the letters focused on:

- Results and problems of the 1983 training year.

- Grief for the death of Yuri Andropov.
- Praise for Andropov as a loyal Communist and outstanding leader.
- Support for Andropov's anti-war policies and the CPSU.
- The necessity to vote in the national elections for the Supreme Soviet.

The Soviet military political indoctrination mechanism (the political cadre) uses Red Star as the authority for daily lectures and indoctrination. Negative articles are frequently used as examples of "how not to perform." Generally, these negative articles contain an educational message for the audience - the correct and proper way for a good Communist to perform.

In February 1984, only six percent of Red Star's space allocated to Soviet military subjects was critical and/or highly negative in tone, pertaining to the performance of individual officers and/or military units. Over 7 percent of all space about Soviet military discipline and morale was critical in tone.

The major thrust of Red Star articles about Soviet military topics critical in tone are summarized in the paragraphs below:

#### Training and Technology

- It is essential that all commanders be expert in their military field as well as tactics and leadership. They must understand modern methods of training, and be qualified to organize training simulations to real battle conditions.
- Military commanders should not be satisfied with average scores (and grades) during tactical training. Commanders must do whatever it takes to improve the training of their units.
- To excel in tactical training, officers and men must:
  - Work together closely.
  - Learn from each other in order to eliminate mistakes.
  - Draw upon experience of those who excel.
  - Work hard and give 100 percent effort.
  - Be demanding and disciplined.
  - Continuously analyze and evaluate their progress.

- During tactical training, Soviet soldiers must demonstrate team work, unity, dedication and discipline. All officers must demonstrate leadership and military expertise.
- Military students at the General Command College must understand and excel in mountain climbing and tactical training in mountainous regions.
- During tactical training soldiers must demonstrate unity, loyalty, discipline and excellence. Officers must demonstrate better leadership during training exercises.
- Regarding discussions of CPSU Central Committee's regulations on school reforms:
  - Officers and military instructors agree that reform is needed.
  - Reform is needed because it requires more pre-military service education programs.
  - Reform is needed because it mandates physical training oriented towards military needs.
  - Reform is needed because it requires students to participate in tactical training.
- Officers must focus on improving the organization of tactical field exercises and tests--field tests must be a valuable training tool.
- Field exercises and tests in all of the armed forces must inspire excellence, a spirit of competition and team work.
- It is important that commanders evaluate their winter training programs and prepare for summer training. Summer training takes hard work, efficient and creative organization. Emphasis should be on overcoming weaknesses, past mistakes and improving discipline, morale, training results, and mastery of new weapons and military technology.
- Officers who neglected training regulations in a tank unit (unidentified) are punished.
- Officers neglect training and their troops. An (unidentified) military unit did not meet its training goals due a lack of unity, discipline and morale.

#### Morale, Discipline and Political Awareness

- Each military member of the Communist Party must contribute to the indoctrination of the men in the armed forces for the upcoming Supreme Soviet elections. This means they must be able to answer all questions regarding the elections and the activities of the Supreme

Soviet. They should organize lectures, classes and discussions about the elections. In addition, they should arrange for candidates to appear at public meetings.

- Military Komsomol organizations play an important role in military readiness, they:
  - Encourage unity, team spirit and friendship.
  - Work closely with the troops during training.
  - Help to solve discipline and morale problems.
  - Sponsor clubs, sports and recreational activities.
  - Are good examples for the men to emulate.
  - Organize and launch socialist competitions intended to improve training, mastery of weapons and military technology.
  - Work closely with officers and men to achieve Socialist goals.
- Each military member of the Communist Party should be:
  - An example of selfless loyalty to the CPSU and the USSR.
  - Honest, dedicated and a good influence on his men.
  - Excel in political and military leadership.
- Military Komsomol organizations should work more closely with the officers and enlisted men of their units. Especially important is the work with young officers--lieutenants--who are inexperienced and need help in all areas.
- A young military officer (lieutenant) learns how to be a good officer during his first year of service. He learns:
  - How to cooperate with his men and superior officers.
  - The value of hard work, discipline and loyalty.
  - From his mistakes.
- The Red Star criticizes the red tape and indifference of supply officers who were responsible for the delay in the delivery of personal baggage for an officer and his family being assigned to a new military post.

- Guidance to military propaganda officers. They must focus their work on the stated CPSU policy and goals of the Soviet armed forces for 1984, which include improving military readiness, discipline and morale.
- The Presidium of the USSR has approved new military regulation concerning the responsibility of military personnel in safeguarding government property. Military personnel will be responsible in part for accidental damage to government property, but will be fully responsible for (purposeful) misuse, damage and theft of government property.
- Several Soviet military officers are punished for neglecting the comfort and well-being of their men.
- The military political cadre must understand the CPSU goals and policies in regard to the armed forces--they must understand the urgency necessity to improve military readiness, morale and discipline.
- A Soviet military officer complained (to Red Star) that the Communist Party organization (in his unit) refused to approve his application to become a party member. Red Star noted that he should respect and learn from their opinions (of him), and the fact that he doesn't want to listen makes him unworthy.
- The Red Star sharply condemned administrative officers responsible for the red tape and delays in awarding a long-overdue medal to a World War II hero. When he finally received the award, he was not properly honored with ceremony and fanfare.
- It is the duty of an officer's wife to support her husband. She should follow her husband wherever he is posted, and cut the strings to her parents. If she does not put her husband first, his work and morale suffers.

## APPENDIX A

### A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Political cartoons are used in print media to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. In most propaganda campaigns the cartoon is an important communication technique, because it attracts attention and generally is popular with the audience.

During February 1984, the editors of Red Star published five cartoons about the U.S. pertaining to the following propaganda themes:

<u>Theme/Topic</u>	<u>Cartoon No.</u>
Arms Race	1, 3, 4
U.S. Imperialism (Hegemony)	2, 5

Под нажимом Вашингтона в европейских странах — членах НАТО продолжается развертывание все новых видов вооружения.  
(Из газет).



Европейская плантация американского сада.

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

Due to U.S. pressure on European countries, NATO members continue to deploy new kinds of arms.

U.S. plantation in Europe.



Рис. Д. ЦИНОВСКОГО.

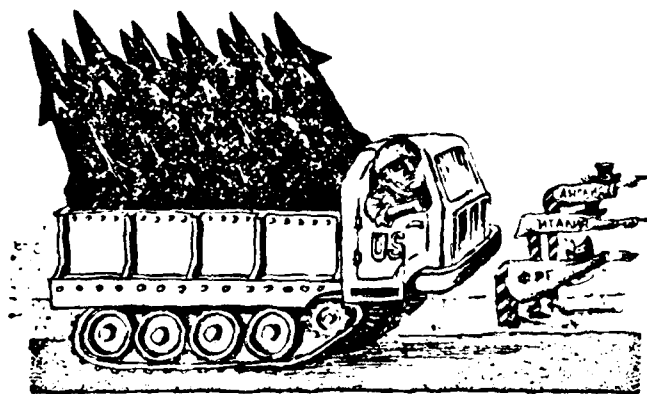
History of lovers military adventures:

1920 - White guards and foreign intervention

1939 - The Japanese Samurai

1945 - Hitler



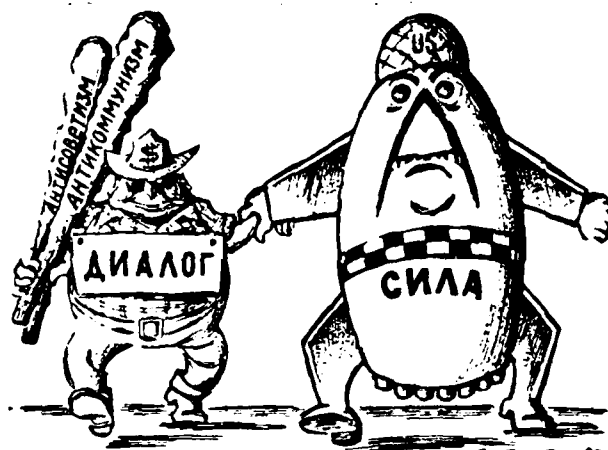


Путь открыт.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

The road is clear (U.S. missiles head into Italy, England, West German).

По мнению президента США, «сила и диалог идут  
рука об руку».  
(Из газет).



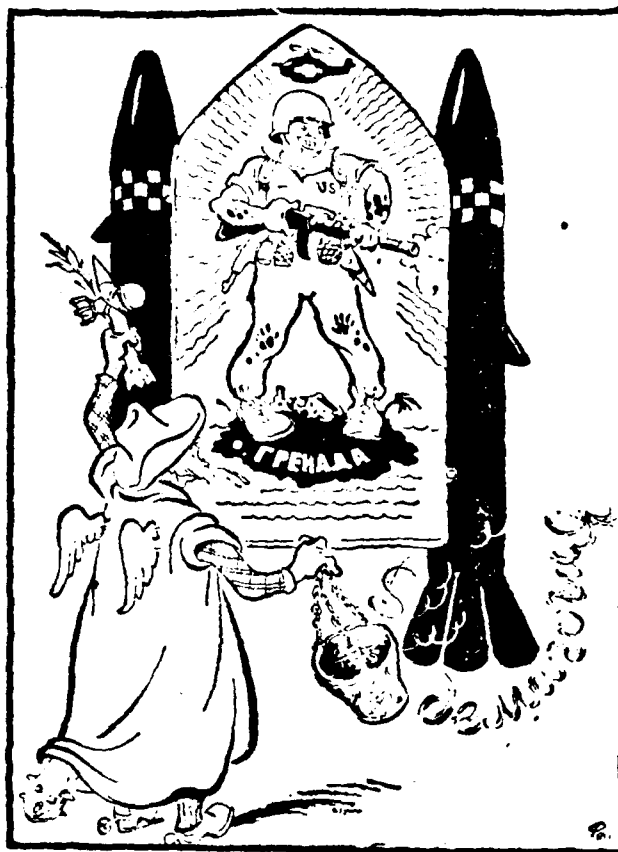
Рука об руку...

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

According to Reagan, "Strength  
and dialogue should go hand in  
hand."

В послании конгрессу «О положении страны» президент США прославлял сержанта 2-го батальона «рейнджеров» 75-й пехотной дивизии. Этот воин «отличился» во время разбойничьего нападения на Гренаду.

(Из газет).



Ночь суть полтики — разбой,  
В почете и такой герой.

Рис В. ФОМИЧЕВА.  
Стихи В. НИКАНОРОВА.

During Reagan's State of the Union Address, he praised a sergeant of Second Rangers' Battalion of 75th Infantry Division. This warrior excelled during the pirate attack on Grenada. (Adoration of such a hero!)